

resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 60

Whereas, on February 14, 2018, a mass shooting that took the lives of 17 teachers and students took place at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida;

Whereas the people of the United States continue to pray for the individuals who were affected by this tragedy;

Whereas the Parkland community has shown strength, compassion, and unity over the past 5 years; and

Whereas February 14, 2023, marks 5 years since the horrific attack: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the memories of the victims of the senseless attack at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School on February 14, 2018, and offers heartfelt condolences and deepest sympathies to the families, loved ones, and friends of the victims;

(2) honors the survivors of the attack and pledges continued support for their recovery;

(3) recognizes the strength and resilience of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School community; and

(4) expresses gratitude to the emergency medical and health care professionals of the Parkland community for their efforts in responding to the attack and caring for the victims and survivors.

SENATE RESOLUTION 61—DESIGNATING MARCH 3, 2023, AS “NATIONAL SPEECH AND DEBATE EDUCATION DAY”

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAINES, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 61

Whereas it is essential for youth to learn and practice the art of communicating with and without technology;

Whereas speech and debate education offers students myriad forms of public speaking through which students may develop talent and exercise unique voice and character;

Whereas speech and debate education gives students the 21st century skills of communication, critical thinking, creativity, and collaboration;

Whereas critical analysis and effective communication allow important ideas, texts, and philosophies the opportunity to flourish;

Whereas personal, professional, and civic interactions are enhanced by the ability of the participants in those interactions to listen, concur, question, and dissent with reason and compassion;

Whereas students who participate in speech and debate have chosen a challenging activity that requires regular practice, dedication, and hard work;

Whereas teachers and coaches of speech and debate devote in-school, afterschool, and weekend hours to equip students with life-changing skills and opportunities;

Whereas National Speech and Debate Education Day emphasizes the lifelong impact of providing people of the United States with the confidence and preparation to both discern and share views;

Whereas National Speech and Debate Education Day acknowledges that most achieve-

ments, celebrations, commemorations, and pivotal moments in modern history begin, end, or are crystallized with public address;

Whereas National Speech and Debate Education Day recognizes that learning to research, construct, and present an argument is integral to personal advocacy, social movements, and the making of public policy;

Whereas the National Speech & Debate Association, in conjunction with national and local partners, honors and celebrates the importance of speech and debate through National Speech and Debate Education Day; and

Whereas National Speech and Debate Education Day emphasizes the importance of speech and debate education and the integration of speech and debate education across grade levels and disciplines: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 3, 2023, as “National Speech and Debate Education Day”;

(2) strongly affirms the purposes of National Speech and Debate Education Day; and

(3) encourages educational institutions, businesses, community and civic associations, and all people of the United States to celebrate and promote National Speech and Debate Education Day.

SENATE RESOLUTION 62—RECOGNIZING THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR OF INDIANAPOLIS ON ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 62

Whereas, in 1839, Saint Jeanne Jugan brought a blind, paralyzed woman in from the cold and placed the woman in Saint Jeanne Jugan's own bed;

Whereas, in 1841, the “family” of Saint Jeanne Jugan and other women who helped care for the growing number of individuals in need that arrived at the doorstep of Saint Jeanne Jugan relocated to a larger home in order to house more individuals in need;

Whereas Saint Jeanne Jugan and the other caregivers took the form of a religious community, first calling themselves the Servants of the Poor and later the Little Sisters of the Poor;

Whereas Saint Jeanne Jugan was elected Mother Superior of the Little Sisters of the Poor;

Whereas the Little Sisters of the Poor received diocesan approval on May 29, 1852;

Whereas Pope Pius XI recognized the Little Sisters of the Poor as a Pontifical Institute on July 9, 1854;

Whereas Pope Leo XIII approved of the Constitutions of the Little Sisters of the Poor on March 1, 1879, when there were 2,400 Little Sisters of the Poor in 9 countries;

Whereas the congregation spread across Europe and North Africa before coming to the United States;

Whereas, in February of 1873, the Little Sisters of the Poor came to Indianapolis, Indiana, and opened a small home on Kentucky Avenue;

Whereas, in the spring of 1878, the Little Sisters of the Poor received a permit to construct a new building to support the large demand for their assistance;

Whereas the cornerstone for the new home of the Little Sisters of the Poor was completed in 1878, and Bishop Silas Francis Marean Chatard dedicated the building in 1879; and

Whereas the Little Sisters of the Poor have provided food, shelter, and medical care to

the Indianapolis, Indiana, community since 1873: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Little Sisters of the Poor should be commended for its philanthropy, the care it provides for the aging poor, and its dedication to the care of those in need, all of which have been vital to the health and well-being of the at-risk community in Indiana;

(2) the work of the Little Sisters of the Poor continues to enrich the United States and the world through—

(A) dedication to the health and wellness of those who are unable to provide for themselves; and

(B) service to the community; and

(3) the work of the Little Sisters of the Poor should be recognized, emulated, and celebrated, especially during February 2023, which marks 150 years of service to the Indianapolis, Indiana, community by the Little Sisters of the Poor.

SENATE RESOLUTION 63—CELEBRATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MORAN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. COONS, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WICKER, Mr. KING, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. BRITT, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WELCH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. PETERS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WARNER, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. REED, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. KELLY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 63

Whereas, in 1776, people envisioned the United States as a new nation dedicated to the proposition stated in the Declaration of Independence that “all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness”;

Whereas Africans were first brought involuntarily to the shores of the United States as early as the 17th century;

Whereas African Americans suffered enslavement and subsequently faced the injustices of lynch mobs, segregation, and denial of the basic and fundamental rights of citizenship;

Whereas, in 2023, the vestiges of those injustices and inequalities remain evident in the society of the United States;

Whereas, in the face of injustices, people of good will and of all races in the United States have distinguished themselves with a commitment to the noble ideals on which the United States was founded and have fought courageously for the rights and freedom of African Americans and others;